

Mrs. John Seager Dead, Victim of Yellow Fever

Bride of Private Secretary to Chief Engineer
Wallace Succumbs to Disease at Panama—Undue Exposure to Contagion

News was received here today of the death at Panama yesterday from yellow fever of Mrs. John Seager, of Washington, wife of the private secretary to Chief Engineer Wallace.

Mrs. Seager went to Panama about two months ago as a bride. Her marriage to Mr. Seager took place just before the latter left Washington for the isthmus to take up his duties there.

Victim of Yellow Fever.

She contracted yellow fever from exposure to contagion.

Mr. Seager is well known in Washington. He was at one time private secretary to Secretary Whitney in the Navy Department, and later served in the same capacity for Secretary of War Daniel Lamont.

Mrs. Seager was known to Washington as Rose Dillon, the daughter of Col. Michael Augustus Dillon and all her life was a resident either of Mount Pleasant or Cleveland Park.

For several years she served as a clerk in the War Department and resigned only on her marriage a short time ago to Mr. Seager. At one time she was stenographer to General Corbin.

A Charming Personality.

In personality Mrs. Seager was distinctive. Her graciousness and kindness were marked, she was widely cultured, and her appearance was noticeably artistic and charming.

She was a member of the local French Club and was about thirty years old.

Mr. Seager came to Washington to make Miss Dillon his bride about three months ago. The two were married in the little sanctuary at St. Albans, unattended save by the bride's sister, Agnes.

After a month of shopping they set off for Panama with the bright prospect of new and profitable work ahead for Mr. Seager as private secretary to Commissioner Wallace, of the Canal Board, and of interesting social activities ahead for his bride. Both had considered the climatic dangers, and both had satisfied themselves that they ran little risk.

Mother Has Telegram.

The family of Mrs. Seager, residing on Highland Avenue, Cleveland Park, was informed of the death of Mrs. Seager by a telegram from Panama. Beyond the bare intelligence that her daughter was dead the bereaved mother had had no message.

The members of the family living at Cleveland Park are the mother, Mrs. Dillon, and two sisters, Miss Agnes Dillon, a teacher in the public schools, and Mrs. C. L. Sturtevant. Another sister, Marie, is now in Dresden.

Mrs. Seager was the daughter of M. A. Dillon, who died in October of the past year. Mrs. Seager was married only a few days before the death of her father.

The last family heard of the deceased before receiving the announcement of her death, was on New Year Day, at which time they received a telegram wishing them a Happy New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. One Come Here on Wedding Tour

Chinese Tea Merchant, of Norfolk, Va., Married to Miss Dorothy Schmidt, of New York, at Alexandria Thursday Last.

Sam Lee One and his German-American bride are in Washington on their wedding tour. Sam was married last Thursday at Alexandria to Miss Dorothy Schmidt, daughter of Dr. Joseph Schmidt, of New York. The happy couple will hold a big reception to their American and Chinese friends at the home of Moh Hen Don, 325 Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, next Sunday evening.

Infrequent as intermarriages between these two races are, the wedding which united the daughter of Dr. Schmidt to Sam Lee One is more unusual than the scanty few which do occur now and then. Behind the mere marriage announcement lies a strange story—a story of a Chinaman's wooing of an American-born girl, of self-sacrifice and devotion, of the strange love of a woman reared among people of her own nationality.

A year ago Miss Schmidt visited friends in Norfolk, Va. She met Sam Lee One, a Chinese tea merchant of that city. How the acquaintance was formed, how their friendship ripened into love, are a few missing links in the chain of circumstances which led to their marriage last week. Whether their meetings were chaste or whether their path was not filled with obstacles is not told—but it is told that they plighted their troth, and set about to arrange for the union which would make them man and wife.

Engagement Kept Secret.

Miss Schmidt returned to New York, where she once again associated with friends of her own nationality. Her engagement to the Chinaman was kept a secret, and through the months during which she was separated from her betrothed, she made confidants of few of her friends. The separation did not cool her affection for the man of her choice, nor did it lessen the ardor of Sam Lee One.

Two months ago the young woman came to Washington and went to the home of Mrs. Moh Hen Don, where she waited the coming of her lover. Mrs. Don, although the wife of a Chinaman, is also an American, and it was due to this fact that the girl did not feel like a stranger among strange people.

True to his promise Sam came to Washington about a week ago, and arrangements were made to have the mar-

riage ceremony performed. Alexandria was selected as the Gretna Green, and last Thursday Miss Schmidt and Sam went there to be united. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John H. S. Ewell, and the couple returned to Washington to spend a week or so with their friends.

At the Home of the Dons.

A reporter called at 325 Pennsylvania Avenue this morning to see Mr. and Mrs. One. The home of the Ones was found to be on the second floor of the building, consisting of a suite of several rooms.

A Chinaman, puffing on a cigarette, answered the knock at the door. With a bland smile he said Mr. and Mrs. One were there, and when the reporter asked to see the bride he promptly summoned her.

At a moment Mrs. One herself appeared at the door, which she opened half way. She is a woman of medium height, with dark eyes and black hair, and although not more than twenty-two or twenty-three years old, she shows traces of worry and anxiety. Her skin is of a mottled hue, and would give the impression it had been stained. Her hair she fixes in a manner somewhat similar to that favored by Chinese women, and, indeed, if it were not for her voice she could readily be taken for a native of the Flowery Kingdom.

Mrs. One Tells Her Story.

Mrs. One told the story of her marriage in response to questions. She said she is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Schmidt, of New York, and an American by birth. Her parents, she said, are both German. Until a year or so ago she lived at her home, but since then has spent her time at various places.

Although not saying so in as many words, Mrs. One gave the impression that her marriage had cost her the displeasure of her parents. She intimated that she has many friends among the Chinese, and can speak the language to some extent. This, however, was apparent from her appearance and the manner of her dress.

While Mrs. One was in the midst of conversation with the reporter a voice summoned her from an inner room, and she quickly excused herself. Before leaving, however, she said she and her husband would be at home to friends from now until their departure for Norfolk next Monday.

Moh Hen Don, with whom the couple are stopping, has an excellent reputation in the city. Detectives who know him speak in high terms of him. His wife's maiden name was Carter. Both she and her sister married Chinamen.

Formerly Auditor of the District. He said he was connected with District affairs since 1870. He said Watson was employed as a clerk in the Auditor's office from December 3, 1888, to June 9, 1893. He had charge of certain accounts, vouchers, etc. He had charge of accounts with several banks. In a general way he had charge of that phase of the business of the Auditor's office. Mr. Petty then explained that the District Government controls the work on public spaces, the payment for which is divided with two funds, whole cost and half cost deposit funds.

As Auditor, Mr. Petty said, he had accounts with three local banks, Traders, National Capital and Central National Banks.

Watson as a clerk in the office of the Auditor, Mr. Petty said, kept the accounts, making deposits and entries in the office books, concerning them.

Vouchers Identified.

Certain papers were handed the witness for identification.

Mr. Petty identified them as vouchers upon which certain of the checks, mentioned in the indictment, were drawn.

At this point in the testimony Mr. Petty gave a detailed account of the method of keeping the accounts of the several deposit and assessment funds in connection with the business of the Auditor's office. These funds, he explained, were kept on deposit in the Traders' National Bank.

He then explained the method of dealing with United States Treasury checks, which were also applicable for use in connection with the deposit and assessment funds.

Mr. Petty then told of Watson's duty in connection with the seven checks mentioned in the indictments. It was his duty, Mr. Petty said, to bring the checks and vouchers to him and he would sign the voucher and inclose the check in the presence of the defendant.

WATSON CASE IS IN FULL SWING

(Continued from First Page.)

the defense, and said it might be renewed when the government closed its side of the case.

Statement for Government.

A statement of the case of the Government against Watson was made by District Attorney Beach.

He briefly outlined the circumstances which led to the accusation of the defendant, beginning with a definition of embezzlement.

He said that Watson had been employed as a clerk in the office of the Auditor of the District. In the discharge of his duties, he said two checks on local banks came into his hands and also five checks on the United States Treasury. It was Watson's duty, he explained, to deposit these checks to the credit of the District Auditor, in the Traders' National Bank. Instead of doing this, Mr. Beach continued, Watson deposited the checks in question in other banks to his own account.

Some time in the early part of 1902, it was stated, Auditor Petty called upon Watson for an explanation of his accounts. Watson, it is said, replied, that he could not explain at that time. Later in the day, it is contended, Watson acknowledged to Mr. Petty that he could not explain his accounts.

An Employee of District.

The particular thing which the jury is called upon to bear in mind, Mr. Beach said, is that Watson was an employee of the District when the checks in question came into his hands. An investigation of his accounts showed that Watson did not deposit the checks where he should and when called upon did not explain what he did with the money he received for them.

The first witness was James T. Petty,



THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

—From the North American.

WILSON WELCOMES THE FORESTERS

(Continued from First Page.)

secretary of the National Irrigation Association, and Representative Mondell of Wyoming, on the relation between forestry and irrigation.

Sessions will be held morning and afternoon until Friday. The banner meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at the National Theater, when President Roosevelt will discuss "The Forest in the Life of the Nation." Ambassador Jusserand of France, "The Forest Policy of France," and other addresses will be made by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway; President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway; several Senators, and others.

Roosevelt Honorary President.

The organization of the congress includes some of the most noted advocates of forest reserves in the United States. Railroad, cattle, and mineral interests are represented on the committee of arrangements.

President Roosevelt is honorary president of the congress. The secretary of the congress is William L. Hall, Assistant Forester in the Bureau of Forestry.

On the committee of arrangements are such men as A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Thomas F. Walsh, president of the National Irrigation Association; Commissioner Macfarland, Whiteclaw Reid, of New York; Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota; Senator Scott of West Virginia; Representative Mondell of Wyoming; Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office, and Senator Proctor of Vermont.

Names the Committees.

After his address Secretary Wilson announced the following committees:

Committee on resolutions—F. J. Haggenbarth, president National Live Stock Association; N. W. McLeod, president National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; C. H. Finch, forester, United States Department of Agriculture; T. J. Grier, superintendent Home-stake Mining Company; Thomas Cooper, land commissioner, Northern Pacific; Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of the Pennsylvania reservation commission, and F. H. Newell, chief engineer, United States Reclamation Service.

After the appointment of the committees, Secretary Wilson introduced Edward H. Bowers, who read the annual report of the board of directors of the American Forestry Association on the progress and condition of forestry in the United States.

Report of Committee.

The report of the board of directors was a resume of the most striking events in connection with the development of forestry in the United States during the preceding year. These facts were:

"First—The steady and rapid progress which commercial forestry is making in consequence of the growing recognition by lumbermen that conservative lumbering offers definite business advantages to which business men must give careful consideration, and that the day is rapidly approaching when to practice to practice forestry will mean for many of them the extinction of their business."

"Second—The substantial advance which has been made toward securing forever for the people portions of the public lands which will make their largest contribution to the public welfare as permanent forests."

"Third—The recognition by many of the States, who have not been interested heretofore, of their duties and opportunities in respect to the maintenance or extension of their forest reserves."

"I don't guess," said he, "that Secretary Wilson will agree with me about protection of the buffalo."

"I go as far as you do," retorted the Secretary.

Dr. Andrew White, commissioner of the Iowa state game, said how the wild pigeon had disappeared. For years, he said, were too late now to save these beautiful birds. He referred to the disappearance of the buffalo. "I don't guess," said he, "that Secretary Wilson will agree with me about protection of the buffalo."

"I go as far as you do," retorted the Secretary.

the crown lands of Canada, was called to the attention of Secretary Wilson. "We would like to hear from our sister nation to the north," said Mr. Wilson. Dr. White said he was taken completely by surprise. "I had expected," said he, "to make a few remarks later on in this congress, but am not prepared to make a speech now." He went on to tell of his work in Canada.

One of the most interesting things told by Dr. White was the fire protection system used in Canada. He said there had not been a forest fire in Canada in many months. He was applauded liberally during his remarks.

Suggests Some Action.

W. S. Harvey, of Philadelphia; Mr. Harvey said he hoped the congress would not adjourn until some resolutions were passed which would put this country on a footing with Canada. He paused in his remarks to make a motion that the recommendation of the board of directors be referred to the committee on resolutions for immediate action. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

The fact that Secretary Wilson was at the head of the forestry congress Mr. Harvey thought indicative that great things would be accomplished. He said that recently friends of his had said that Secretary Wilson was the greatest bull factor in the United States. He pledged the hearty support of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, of which he was a member.

Ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was asked for a five minutes' talk. He said he could not make much of a talk in five minutes, but wanted to say that many of the industries of the country depended upon stopping the wholesale destruction of the forests.

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of the Pennsylvania reservation commission, was the next delegate called upon by Secretary Wilson. He said the best evidence that he was not prepared to make a speech was that he had his remarks prepared.

Representative Reeder of Kansas followed Dr. Rothrock. Mr. Reeder spoke of the important violations of forest reserves and irrigation.

Applause for Dr. Hale.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chairman of the Senate, was then called upon by Secretary Wilson. He was applauded long and loud by the delegates. He said he wanted things fixed so that his grandchildren's children could see such pine trees as he had seen in 1840.

Prof. Filbert Roth, of the University of Michigan, followed Dr. Hale. He said that Michigan was in line with the other States in the work of preserving the forests.

Dr. C. A. Schenck, of Baltimore, N. C., who has charge of the Vanderbilt estate in the "land of the sky," made an interesting speech on the condition of forests in his section of the country. Dr. Schenck spoke with a decided German accent and produced a great laugh when he stooped down in the midst of his remarks and turned down the bottom of his trousers, which were arranged in a most weather style. He neatly performed the feat, at the same time saying, "Excuse me."

The last speaker before the recess adjournment was E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association.

RAILROAD MEN
MOSTLY ABSENT

One feature of the opening day of the American Forestry Congress was the absence of many of the presidents of the largest railroads in the country, and the consequent indication that some of the presidents doctored for speeches before the congress will not show up on the days appointed for their appearance. This was explained today by the fact that these presidents are among the busiest men in the United States and find it extremely difficult to leave their posts for even a few days.

A close friend of B. L. Winchell, president of the Rock Island System, said today Mr. Winchell, although on the program for an address, would not be able to come to Washington at all at this time. Scarcely any of the big lights of the railroad profession could be located in Washington this morning.

It is expected that J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, who has already come out denouncing in vigorous terms the proposed Congressional interference with railroad rates, will reach Washington Thursday morning, on which day he is expected to make a speech and preside over the meetings of the congress.

Up to noon today, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Rail-

Commentators Glorify Victor and Vanquished

Gallantry of Defense, Obstinacy of Siege,
and Importance of Its Fall Impresses
Itself Upon Military Men.

Commentators upon the siege of Port Arthur and its surrender refer to the struggle in terms of admiration for garrison and besiegers. The strategic lessons of the siege and the tactical benefits to Japan in its downfall are referred to. Expressions from military men follow:

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE—I, with perhaps millions of other observers, hope to see the end of all wars in this gracious year of 1905.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES, RETIRED—The defense made by the Russians was the most sublime in history.

MAJOR GEN. D. E. SICKLES, RETIRED—The capture of Port Arthur is one of the greatest events in the military history of the world, and my fervent hope is that it will mean the ending of the war.

BRIG. GEN. T. F. PARSONS, RETIRED—The fall of Port Arthur should mean the end of the war, as it foretells the permanent defeat of the Russians. There is now no chance of the Russians gaining a victory, and certainly the retaking of Port Arthur is impossible to them.

COL. AMOS STICKNEY—The fall of Port Arthur has proven that dynamite is the deadliest and most effective weapon ever used in civilized warfare. It is doubtful if the Japanese could have accomplished the result that has taken place without its use.

COL. JOHN E. KERR—The capture of Port Arthur gives the Japanese a substantial base, and will permit Nogi and his forces to go to the support of the armies confronting Kuropatkin in front of Mukden.

COL. FREDERICK A. SMITH—The surrender of Port Arthur is the first real victory of the Japanese. The fights that have taken place between the two armies were not decisive because they fought each other to a standstill and the Russians were able to withdraw in good order.

Probing Land Frauds In the State of Idaho

Inspectors of the Department of the Interior have been sent to Idaho to investigate land and timber frauds in that State, which they expect to be extensive.

Secretary Hitchcock and the officials of the Land Office are proceeding in the matter with the utmost secrecy, reserving all information except the bare statement that such an investigation is on foot. It is said the alleged frauds were brought to the attention of the President by United States Senator Dubois. The charges were then referred to Secretary Hitchcock. Seven of the most prominent men in Idaho are mentioned in connection with the charges.

According to the story millions of dollars worth of timber that should be standing on Government land has been stolen with the connivance of a number of prominent men. It is said that men were in the last few years brought into the State in great numbers by the chief conspirators, who paid their expenses, to take up the land under law and hold it until the timber had been cut away. Then the alleged homesteaders, ranchers, and farmers would disappear. When asked for information this morning an official at the Department of the Interior said:

"That such an investigation is being made is true. But that is all I can say. Papers in which the charges were made were received by the department a few days ago, and they were turned over to a special agent who is now in Idaho investigating. It is too early yet to expect any report from him." Beyond this brief statement nothing could be learned at the department.

When asked about the charges Senator Dubois said he was not at present in a position to discuss them. A person close to him, however, is authority for the statement that some of the most prominent men in Idaho are involved. Many sensational stories are in circulation concerning the investigation, and one of them is to the effect that another United States Senator had become involved in them. This Senator Dubois denied.

The Senator said that affidavits concerning the charges had been sent to law and hold it until the timber had been cut away. Then the alleged homesteaders, ranchers, and farmers would disappear. When asked for information this morning an official at the Department of the Interior take up the matter.



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